

# **The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum**



**A THESIS**

*Submitted to the Adab and Humanity Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic  
University Makassar in partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of*

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI**  
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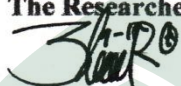
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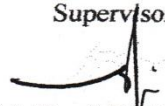
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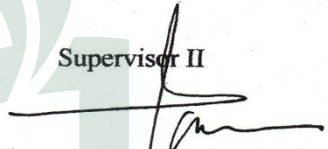
  
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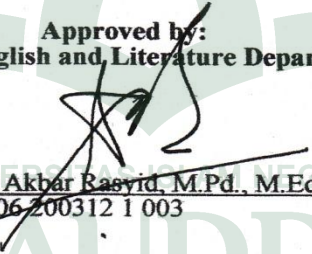
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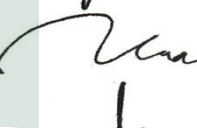
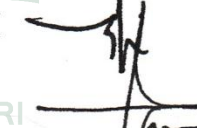

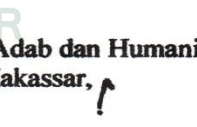
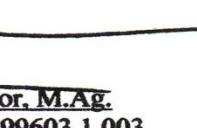
  
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## ABSTRACT


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This research discussed about Speech Act President Joko Widodo in APEC Forum which aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. This research focused on John Searle's theory about interference. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used note taking as the instrument to find out the valid data. This research was conducted in order to find out kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The findings showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives, 2 expressive (thanking), and commissives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act. The researcher also found 5 sector effects and responses from the audience, among other sectors; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railway track, maritime agenda, and electricity. The researcher concluded that assertive of stating and commissives of offering were usually used by President. Meanwhile in the perlocutionary act in this speech, it affected and got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of President Joko Widodo in APEC, Beijing.

**Keywords:** *Speech Acts, Perlocutionary, Illocutionary, Historical Representation.*

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter dealt with the background of the research, problem statement, objective of the research, significance of the research, and scope of the research.

### **A. Background**

As social beings, people always want to relate to other human beings. They want to know their surroundings and interact with the surrounding environment. When people want to interact with the surrounding environment, they need the language to communicate. Language occupies an important role in human interaction. The use of language is to establish and maintain a social relationship. It means that human being needs language in every interaction in their utterance. Language is a medium of communication that is used by humans in this world to interact with others.

According to Wardhaugh in Ba'dulu (2009:1), language is a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. Communication is very important in our life, because the human can do communication to establish a relationship with individuals and other groups, and people can learn many things through these communications. Human communication can also convey a message or information that is useful for others. There are several ways to convey the information or message such as newspapers, televisions, magazines, news etc. When people want to convey information or idea that they have, sometimes they do a speech to convey the idea.

Speech is the ability to speak in front of the public to express their opinion or give an idea about something important.

“Speech is expressing thoughts in the form of words addressed to the crowd or discourse prepared to say in front of the audience”. Stalnaker in Irawan (2015:1)

An idea can be conveyed in a speech to the right while using good language and easy to be understood by the audience. The purpose of speech is not only conveying words or sentences but also it can give an effect to the listener. When human delivers a speech, they want to give benefit thing or information to the listener. If they are speech.

When expressing our speech does not only provide information but also at the same, time to take action. Action inherent when we are revealing something that is called a speech act.

‘Speech act is a kind of verbal communications. The words speech acts are derived from two words they are; speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. Searle in Rahardi (2005: 35-36) in the Searle's book *Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language*, stating that in practice the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. These three kinds of speech acts that row can be described as follows:

1. Locutionary acts
2. Illocutionary acts
3. Perlocutionary acts

Furthermore, Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36): classifies the illocutionary speech acts in five kinds of utterances each have a communicative function. The fifth forms of speech that showed the from functions that can be summarized as follows: (1) Assertives, (2) Directives (3) Expressives (4) Commissives (5) Declarations.

The writer chose this research to be analyzed speech act theory presented by Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36). Based on the explanation above in this research, the writer would analyze the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and the effect of the perlocutionary act in the speech done by President Jokowi at APEC.

The reason the writer took the President Jokowi as an object of the research because he is famous. Before he became head state of the Indonesian, President Jokowi is a mayor of solo and successful developed the region. Then in 2012-2014, President Jokowi became a governor in Jakarta. Besides that, he also phenomenal with the terms blusukan (Java), which already adhered to him. Moreover, his simple style and to the point when he speech that makes people interested. It can be seen in his style speech in APEC forum in Beijing. He talked about investment with investors. He also ask the investors to invest in Indonesia. He wanted to develop Indonesia by using the help of investors. Therefore the writer was interested in analyzing the speech delivered at Beijing because the writer wanted to see the kinds of illocutionary act used by President Jokowi in the speech and perlocutionary act was being done by audiences. In this research, the writer used illocutionary act and perlocutionary act based on Searle's theory. The writer could find the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act in the speech of President Jokowi at the

APEC and the writer found the effects or reactions from the audiences delivered by President Jokowi by using Searle's speech act theory.

### **B. Research Question**

Based on the background above, the writer formulated research questions are, they were:

1. What are the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at APEC forum?
2. What are the effects contained in the speech by President Joko Widodo?

### **C. Objective of the Research**

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act in a speech made by the President Joko Widodo in his speech.
2. To identify the effects contained in the speech made by the President Joko Widodo in APEC Forum.

### **D. Significances of the Research**

The writer hoped that this research would give more understanding, especially in the pragmatics field. On the other word, the writer would inspire other researcher perspectives to explore deeper about the illocutionary acts area and perlocutionary act in other speech.

### **E. Scope of Research**

This study focused on analyzing of the kinds of the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. To avoid a broader

discussion and make this research manageable, the writer limited this research only on the analysis of President Joko Widodo's speech. The writer in this research only focused in his speech at APEC, because APEC is one of the speeches was followed by an object in this research and used English language, then, APEC is the first official speech delivered by the President Jokowi once inaugurated as the president. In this research, the writer could find the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act in a speech at the APEC and find the effects or reactions from the audiences after a speech by President Joko Widodo using speech act theory.





## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter deals with some previous findings and explanation related to speech act as the focus of this research.

#### **A. Previous Findings**

This research had some relationship with the previous findings of the research such as:

Dewi (2014), in her thesis with the title “Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie script”. The aims of the research were to know the illocutionary act based on Searle categories and strategy of speech act in a movie script. This research was library research with the qualitative approach. In this study, the data were collected through documentation. The result of this study showed the writer just found four kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie script. There were 44 representatives, 55 directives, 16 commissive, and 12 expressive. The writer had only analyzed 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissive, and 8 expressive. The writer analyzed the strategy of speech acts in the movie script. The types of the strategy of speech acts were direct and indirect speech act. In this research, the writer found that there were 101 direct speech act and 6 indirect speech act, but the writer had only analyzed 45 direct speech act and 5 indirect speech act in the movie script.

Panjaitan (2013), in his thesis with the title “Speech Act in Wedding Ceremony of the Angkola Culture”. The aim of this study was to find out speech act in the wedding ceremony of the Angkola culture. The subject was taken from the

elements of Dalihan Na Tolu in the wedding ceremony of the Angkola culture. There were seven participants involved in wedding ceremony namely Mora Sihabolonan, Mora Sian Suhut, Kahanggi Nisuhut, Kahanggi Pareban, Anak Boru Nisuhut, Anak Boru Pisang Raut and the king of Angkola society. The technique of data collection was observing and recording the speeches of the elements of Dalihan Na Tolu in wedding ceremony then interview the king of Angkola society to certify the triangulation of the research. This study was investigated speech acts in wedding ceremony such as direct act by using idiom and kinship and indirect act by using Umpama. Then the types of speech act found in Angkola wedding ceremony are representative, directive, expressive and declarative. The speaker then representative, expressive and declarative, dominantly uses directive speech act. The reason for applying this as the dominant type of speech act cause the speaker suggests or advice the hearer about married life then try to make the hearer happy, honored in the wedding ceremony, they also applied it to make both families to get closer each other.

Based on the previous findings above, this research had the similarities and the differences. The similarities were all of the researches, including this research, study about speech act.

The difference of the previous findings with this research was the focus analysis and object of research. Dewi focused on analyzing speech act in kinds of illocutionary act and types of speech acts were direct and indirect speech, then as the object was The Great Gatsby movie script. Panjaitan focused on analyzing the types of speech act, then as the object was Wedding Ceremony of the Angkola Culture.

While in this research focused on analyzing the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, as the object of in this research was President Joko Widodo in his speech at APEC.

## **B. Underlying Theory**

### **1. Definition of pragmatic**

According to Poultridge (2006:53) pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications.

In the grammatical study, there is no relevancy between language and context of utterance, but in the pragmatics, absolutely, there is relevancy between language and context. The meaning and purpose of the language can interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context.

According to Levinson in Ilham (2012:7), there are several definitions of pragmatic related to context:

- a. Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of language.
- b. Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding.

- c. Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Speech act in the realm of pragmatic, because the effect of the speech acts that is closely tied to the context. A speech may have speech act different when spoken in a different context. Speech act can be found in many kinds of communication in a different context, on the other hand a speech consists of many words that can be analyzed using the speech act theory.

## **2. Speech act theory**

The speech act theory is a reputable pragmatic concept that has been imbued with research since its first appearance in 1962 until now. The historical tracers of this theory state that it has first been engendered by Wittgenstein, the German philosopher, but has given some linguistic tint by Austin and Searle, later on.

### **a. Speech act theory by Austin**

Austin starts his widely cited work by distinguishing between “statements which he prefers to call “constative” and another type of utterances which he calls “performatives” (Al-Hindawi, 2014: 28).

Later on, Austin has abandoned the constative-per formative distinction to conclude that all utterances (i.e. constative and per formative) have both a doing and a saying element at the same time, and their meaning is wholly dependent on the context in which they are issued (Al-Hindawi, 2014:28). As such, he designs a new architecture of the acts employed in issuing per formatives: locutionary, illocutionary

and perlocutionary. Al-Hindawi, (2014: 29) summarizes what Austin attempts to clarify about these:

- 1) Locutionary acts: They are roughly equal to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference.

Example: 'it's hot in here', it's mean that the locutionary act is referring to the temperature

- 2) Illocutionary acts: These are conventional social acts recognized as such by both speaker and hearer. They happen in uttering something, for instance, issue a command or a request, etc.

Example: 'it's hot in here'. It has mean that a request for someone to turn on the air conditioning.

- 3) Perlocutionary acts: They refer to the effects of the utterance on the listener, that is, the change in the mind or behavior of the listener because of producing locutions and illocutions

Example: 'it's hot in here', such as someone getting up and turning on the air conditioning.

Besides, Austin also classifies an illocutionary force into the following types:

- a) Vindictive: Typified, as the name suggests, by the giving of a verdict by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. They need not be final; they may be, for instance, an estimate, reckoning or appraisal. Their main gist is giving a finding as to something, a fact or value, which is for different reasons hard to be certain.

Examples of verbs in this class, they are: acquit, hold, calculate, describe, analyze, estimate, date, rank, assess, and characterize.

- b) Execrative: Refer to the exercising of powers, rights, or influence. Examples: appoint, dismiss, nominate, veto, declare closed, declare open, as well as announce, warn, proclaim, and give.
- c) Commisive: Taxonomies as such by committing someone to doing something (such as promising or undertaking), but include also declarations or announcements of intention, which are not promises, and also rather vague things which Austin calls espousals, as in siding with. Commisive have obvious connections with the two previous classes. Examples: agree, pledge, engage, swear, favor, plan, and the like.
- d) Behabitives: These are a very miscellaneous group, which has to do with attitudes and social behavior. Examples: apologize, thank, deplore, commiserate, congratulate, felicitate, welcome, applaud, criticize, bless, curse, toast and drink. Also, curiously: dare, defy, protest, and challenge.
- e) Expositive: These are difficult to define, as Austin himself admits. They make plain how our utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation, how we are using words, or, in general, are expository. Examples: affirm, deny, emphasize, illustrate, answer, report, accept, object to, concede, describe, class, identify and call.

### **b. Speech act theory by Searle**

Searle is one of Austin's students. Searle is a major proponent of the speech act theory inherits his ideas from Austin. According to Searle (1969:17-18), the speech act or acts performed in the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means. Therefore, it is in principle possible for every speech act or performs or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentence (or set of sentences), given the assumptions that the speaker is speaking literally and that the context is appropriate. And for these reasons a study for the meaning of sentences is not in principle distinct from a study of speech acts. Properly construed, they are the same study. Since every meaningful sentences in virtue of its meaning can be used to perform a particular speech act (or range of speech acts), and since every possible speech act can in principle be given an exact formulation in a sentence or sentences (assuming an appropriate context of utterance), the study of meanings of sentences and the study of speech acts are not two independent studies but one study from two different points of view.

Besides that, according to Searle (1985:118-119), says that when an illocutionary act is successfully and nondefectively performed there will always be an effect produced in the hearer, the effect of understanding the utterance. But in addition to the illocutionary effect of understanding, utterances normally produce,



and are often intended to produce, further effects on the feelings, attitudes, and subsequent behavior of the hearers. These effects are called perlocutionary effects and the acts of producing them are called perlocutionary acts. For example, by making a statement (illocutionary) a speaker may convince or persuade (perlocutionary) his audience, by making a promise (illocutionary) he may reassure or create expectations (perlocutionary) in his audience. Perlocutionary effects may be achieved intentionally, as, for example, when one gets one's hearer to do something by asking him to do it, or unintentionally, as when one annoys or exasperates one's audience without intending to do so. Then, in Searle (1979:13) there are five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are (Assertives), we try to get them to do things (Directives), we commit ourselves to doing things (Commissives), we express our feelings and attitudes (Expressives), and we bring about changes in the world through our utterances (Declarations).

Searle in Rahardi (2005: 35-36) in the Searle's book, *Speech acts An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, stating that in practice the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. These are three kinds of speech acts that row can be described as follows: (1) Locutionary acts, (2) illocutionary acts, and (3) perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary acts are a speech act with words, phrases, and sentences, according to the meaning contained by words, phrases, and sentences that. This speech act may be cited as the act of saying something. In a Locutionary acts are not

question the purpose and function of the speech delivered by the speaker, so the speech of my hands itch for example, solely intended to inform the partner said that at the time at hand speaker said that the speech is in a state of itching.

Illocutionary act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function anyway. Speech acts can be considered as the act of doing something. Speech my hands itch spoken speakers is solely intended to inform the partner said that said the speech was itching was lodged in the hands of the speaker, but the speaker wants hearer to perform certain actions associated with itching on his hands.

Perlocutionary act is a follow-growing influence (effect) to the hearer. This speech act can be called by the act of affecting someone. Speech my hands itch, for example, can be used to regenerate the effect (effect) the fear of the hearer. Fear arises, for example, because the speech said it works as a bouncer who in their daily activities very closely with hitting and injuring others.

Furthermore, Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36), classifies the communication function in illocutionary act divided into five kinds. The fifth forms of speech that shows the functions that can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Assertives, the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed. Such as:

**Stating** is something that someone says or writes officially, or an action done to express an opinion, for example: “it aims to develop students skill in art”.

**Suggesting** is to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider, for example: “Why don’t you sit down and relax for awhile? It must be

tiring day for you”. **Boasting** is to speak too proudly or happily about what you have done or what you own, for example: “And I don't know if I'm going to be boasting now, but in 2006 alone, we won three international awards”. **Complaining** is to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory, for example: “Tom is complaining to the manager”. **Claiming** is to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it, for example: “They claim that they are battling a dastardly conspiracy”.

- 2) Directives, namely the form of speech intended speakers to create the effect that the hearer takes action. Such as:

**Ordering** is a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods, for example: “I order you to report to the commanding officer”. **Commanding** is having the authority to give orders, for example: “Be sure you have already shopped around for the best price before you make your purchase”. **Requesting** is the act of politely or officially asking for something, for example: “Please lend me your book”. **Advising** is to give someone advice, for example: “Meanwhile he had been appointed physician advising on the establishment of a silk factory”. **Recommending** is to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done, for example: “We recommend that all application letters be submitted before December 2012”.

- 3) Expressives is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation. Such as:

**Thanking** is to express to someone that you are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done, for example: “After thanking his benefactor and dropping off his bike for repairs, he stopped for a quick bite to eat”. **Congratulating** is to praise someone and say that you approve of or are pleased about a special or unusual achievement, for example: “Congratulations on the birth of your lovely baby son”. **Pardoning** is to forgive someone for something they have said or done. This word is often used in polite expressions, for example: “Pardon sir, Could you explain again?”. **Blaming** is to say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening, for example: “I think you are to blame”. **Praising** is to express admiration or approval of the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing, for example: “Your dress is beautiful”. **Condoling** is to express sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief, for example: “I was heartbroken by this sad news”.

4) Commissives, namely, the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer.

Such as:

**Promising** is something that is promising shows signs that it is going to be successful or enjoyable, for example: “I'm not promising any miracles. We got a lot to do to prepare the world for Hazel”. **Vowing** is to make a determined decision or promise to do something, for example: “Tom vowed to do everything within his power to protect the local wildlife”. **Offering** is something that you give or offer to someone, for example: “To be fair, his father hadn't made things any better by offering money to Alex and not his sister”.

5) Declaration is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact. Such as:

**Resigning** is to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving, for example: “I would be grateful if you confirm the acceptance of my resignation”. **Dismissing** is to decide that something or someone is not important and not worth considering, for example: “We'll dismissing class early today”. **Christening** is a Christian ceremony at which a baby is given a name and made a member of the Christian Church, for example: “Six weeks after her christening the princess was vaccinated, this being the first occasion on which”. **Naming** is the activity of saying publicly that a person, company, etc. has behaved in a bad or illegal way, for example: “He readily backed the naming of underperforming schools”. **Appointing** is to choose someone officially for a job or responsibility, for example: “They appointed Mr. White as manager”. **Excommunicating** is When the Christian Church, especially the Roman Catholic Church, excommunicates someone, it refuses to give that person communion and does not allow them to be involved in the Church, for example: “He was excommunicated”. **Sentencing** is a group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written, for example: “I sentence you to ten years in prison”.

In the other source in Kaburise's book (2011:80), Searle also classification of Speech act categories are:

Representatives: These are assertions which represent the state of affairs, or as Mey in Kaburise (2011) claims, they present reality. Speakers' purpose in performing representatives is to commit themselves to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. In an attempt to describe the world the speaker says how something is, or tries to make 'the words match the world' to use Searle's expression (1969: 3). They are seen, for example, in assertions, statements, claims and suggestions, they can be either true or false. They are seen, for example, in assertions, statements, claims and suggestions, they can be either true or false.

For examples: *The simple present tense is used more often than present perfect tense.*  
*I live in Sibasa in the Northern Province.*  
*Potatoes are very nutritional.*  
*There are dark clouds in the sky; it may rain tomorrow.*

Commissives: These are commit the speaker, at varying degrees, to some articular future course of action. Very similar to Austin's class of the same name, these acts place obligations on the speakers. They may be in the form of promises, offers, threats and vows.

For examples: *Touch the dial one more time and you will regret it.*  
*If it is a fine day tomorrow we will go to the beach.*  
*Would you like to come to the film with me?*  
*I will pass that examination, if it is the last thing I do.*

Directives: These speech acts are intended to get the listener to carry out an action. These include commands, requests, invitations, dares, challenges and so on, as in:

For examples: *Please join us for dinner on Friday.*  
*Do not barge into my room.*  
*May I borrow your trailer to transport the tiles I bought from CTM?*

*I dare you to go into the field where the bull is.*

Expressives: These are Speech acts which indicate the speaker's psychological state of mind or attitude to some prior action or state of affairs. They are seen in greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences and expressions of giving thanks. The following sentences are some examples:

*Wow! That was a brilliant speech.*

*Oh dear, I am sorry about the incident.*

*I am so glad to meet you. John has talked a lot about you.*

*I really appreciate the offer you made, thanks.*

Declaratives or Performatives: These utterances are those which bring about the state of affairs that they name. They take the form of blessings, christenings, weddings, firing and so on. Declaratives are typically broadcast within a social within a social group and rely for their success on a speaker being sanctioned by the community, institution, committee or even a single person in the group to perform such acts under stipulated specialized conditions. Provide the stipulated conditions are met the act is deemed to have been successful.

For examples: *You are hired!*

*I pronounce this amusement park opened.*

*I declare this committee adjourned.*

*Richly bless you and your family.*

In this research, the writer used speech acts theory presented by Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36). The writer just focused on analyzes the kinds of communication function and perlocutionary act used by President Jokowi in his speech at APEC. The speech act analysis is needed. Speech act can found in many kinds of communication and can found the effect of contained in speech by President



Jokowi. In this research, the writer took a script speech delivered by the President Joko Widodo at APEC forum at the APEC CEO Summit on November 10, 2014, in Beijing, China.

### 3. The Verse Related with This Research

Basically, good words that will give a good impact as well, and if the bad utterances, then it will have a negative effect as well. Such as In the Holy Qur'an Surah Ibrahim verse 24-26, Allah says:

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا  
ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ﴿٢٤﴾ تُؤْتِي أُكْلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا  
وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾  
وَمَثَلُ كَلِمَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ اجْتُثَّتْ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْأَرْضِ مَا لَهَا  
مِنْ قَرَارٍ ﴿٢٦﴾

Translation:

*“Have you not considered how Allah presents an example, [making] a good word like a good tree, whose root is firmly fixed and its branches [high] in the sky? {24} It produces its fruit all the time, by permission of its Lord. And Allah presents examples for the people that perhaps they will be reminded {25} And the example of a bad word is like a bad tree, uprooted from the surface of the earth, not having any stability {26}”.*

Based on the surah above, the writer can conclude if President Jokowi say good words, it's like a good tree. Define as roots which are firm, tall, and fructify in every season. Conversely, if President Jokowi say bad words, it will produce a bad

tree. It means that if the utterances by President Jokowi is good, so this country will advance, but if he says bad words then this country will shatter.



### **CHAPTER III**

#### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

This chapter dealt with the method of the research, data resource, instrument of the research, procedure of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

##### **A. Method of the Research**

In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. It is called qualitative since the collected data were in the form of sentences. As Bogdan and Biklen say in Sugiyono (2014:21), that qualitative descriptive method is the method that used to collect the data in the form of words of pictures rather than number.

##### **B. Data Sources**

The data sources of the research used the transcript of the speech by President Joko Widodo at the APEC CEO Summit on November 10, 2014, in Beijing, China as the primary data and the writer used the article to found the effect of contained in President's speech as the secondary data. The writer downloaded his video from YouTube and on Thursday, February 04-2016. Video's length from President Joko Widodo is 13.30 minutes.

##### **C. Instrument of the Research**

The writer used note taking as an instrument of the research. Note taking is a method in assembling data required by using note cards to write down the data findings from data sources from either oral presentation or written Ray (2005:1).

#### **D. Procedure of Collecting Data**

The writer used the following procedures of collecting data:

1. The writer watched the video and read the script of the speech by the President Joko Widodo.
2. The writer made a note to identify the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act used by President Joko Widodo at APEC forum.
3. The writer identified the effects of contained in the speech.
4. The writer classified data, choose which include in illocutionary act perlocutionary act.
5. The writer analyzed the speech used speech act theory.

#### **E. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data analyzed by using speech act theory from Searle. It could used to identify the kinds of illocutionary act produced by President Jokowi at APEC and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. The writer analyzed the kinds of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in his speech using speech act theory. The last the writer described and analyzed the data to get the kinds and the effects used by the President in his speech.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter there are two parts, namely findings and discussions. In the findings section, the writer presented all data which had been classified based on speech act elements. Those illocutionary act of utterance and perlocutionary act of utterance. The explanations of those data were presented in the discussion section.

#### A. Findings

The data in this finding section were the assertives of outstanding data which found after reading speech transcript, then watching the video, and then taking audience responses as its supporting. The writer presented the findings of speech act kinds according to John Searle theory, especially classified function of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The writer also presented the division of each classification of illocutionary act function and perlocutionary act. Besides that, the writer also gave some abbreviation such as D was Datum, A was Alinea and L was Line.

##### 1. Illocutionary act

The communication function in illocutionary are divided into five kinds, they are:

##### a. Assertives

i) *I was a businessman years ago. (D:1/A:1/L:4)*

In this speech refers to the recognition. It means that an asserting for someone to believe that he is a businessman.

ii) *We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17, 000 islands. 17,000 islands.*

In **(D:2/A2/L:7)** refers to the population of Indonesia. It can be seen that an asserting for someone to find out about the population and on islands in Indonesia.

iii) *Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion.*

*It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.*

In **(D:3/A:3/L:10)** refers to the planning. It defines that an asserting for the audience to know that planning will be done in Indonesia.

iv) *Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure.*

In this speech **(D:4/A:4/L:16)** refers to the planning. It means that an asserting to the audience for planning the distribution of some subsidies for fishermen, health programs, education programs, and several others to the infrastructure.

v) *Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient.*

In (D:5/A:8/L:37) refers to the inefficiency of the transport system and also efficient transportation costs are lower. It can be seen that an asserting to the audience to engage in inefficient transportation costs that exist in Indonesia.

vi) *For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java Island is \$6 per sack cement. But in Papua Island the price is \$150 per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same.*

In (D:6/A:9/L:43) refers to the statement of President Jokowi that hoped to build the sea highway that could equate the price of cement in various other islands. It defines that an asserting for someone to realize these hopes.

vii) *I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared.*

In (D:7/A:11/L:54) refers to the President Jokowi experience. It can be seen that an asserting to the audience that he had completed the land acquisition problem as he was as a governor.

viii) *Now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago. Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process.*

This speech (D:8/A:12/L:62) refers to the existing business license in Indonesia. It means that asserting a person to make a business slice in Indonesia.

ix) *We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia.*

In (D:9/A:13/L:66) refers to the President Jokowi hope. It defines that an asserting to the audience to come and invest in Indonesia.

#### **b. Directives**

In a speech delivered by the President Jokowi in Beijing, the writer does not find directives in the content of the speech.

#### **c. Expressives**

i) *I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation.*

This speech (D:10/A:1/L:3) refers to gratitude. It means that President Jokowi was thanking to the audience because it took a time to attend the meeting.

ii) *I would like to thank you for your listening (to) my presentation.*



In (D:11/A:13/L:67) refers to a thank you. It defines that the President Jokowi was thanking to the audience to applaud.

**d. Commisives**

i) *In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports.*

In (D:12/A5/L:22) refers to development planning of seaports and deep seaports. It can be seen that an offering for the audience to invest in the construction of seaports and deep seaports.

ii) *Tanjung Priok port in 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Java Island, in Sulawesi Island, in Maluku Island, also in Papua Island.*

In (D:13/A:6/L:25) refers to the improvement of panning TEUs in Indonesia, to build several ports. It means that an offering for someone to join in this project.

iii) *And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Sulawesi Island and in Papua Island. This is your opportunity.*

In (D:14/A:7/L:30) refers to the planning of the construction of railroads. It defines that an offering for the audience to participate in the construction of railroads.

iv) *Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya. So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited.*

The speech in (D:15/A:8/L:33) refers to the mass transport development planning. It means that offering for the audience to build mass transportation in six major cities in Indonesia.

v) *Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project, because we need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones.*

In (D:16/A:11/L:47) refers to planning to improve electricity megavolt 35000. It means that offering to the audience to get involved in planning an increase in electricity megavolt.

vi) *I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.*

This (D:17/A:12/L:53) refers to the recognition. It defines that promising for the audience to believe and not worry about the issue of business license.

#### **e. Declarations**

In this speech delivered by the President Jokowi in Beijing, the writer does not find declarations in the content of the speech.

## 2. Perlocutionary act (Perlocutionary effect)

The speech delivered by the President Jokowi not only declared the speech, but also the words are said that there is an effect was created in it. From 17 data, the writer got some effects or responses from the audience after hearing the speech delivered by President Jokowi in APEC, among others:

### a. Subsiding

It can be seen in datum **(D:3/A:3/L:10)** and **(D:4/A: 4/L:16)** and the effect of the speech, the writer found of the article of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014, it explained that United States declared that US ready to funding in the Infrastructure Projects, which will built in Indonesia. In five years, there were estimated upcoming additional new investments by 61 billion from enterprise US Company. Besides that, China also already to setup 27.4 billion US Dollars for the review invests in Indonesia. Nowadays, they are the supporting industry infrastructure. The reason why Americans are interested in invest in this area because they are still lack equal distribution of adequate infrastructure facilities in Indonesia. Therefore, Americans considered that the sector is giving benefit each other.

### b. The construction of 24 seaports and deep seaports

It can be seen in datum **(D:12/A:5/L:22)** and the effect in this datum is Chinese investors also made an agreement between Shen Zhen Tian He Wei Hang Investment and local partner PT Zadasa, that will invest as much as US \$ 5.15 billion to its local partner PT Zadasa, which is the part of PT Indosmelt group. A project implemented is a shipyard with a production capacity of 500 units (From article voa

islam "voice of al Islam", 2014). Participating with the shipyard project to produce a new ship that can operate in 24 ports will be built. Construction of the shipyard to support marine highway program that also need a priority is expected that the construction of this shipyard can finish the 24-port terminals (Pandu, 2015:7).

c. The construction of railway tracks and railway network

In datum **(D:14/A:7/L:30)** to build railway tracks. The effect of this datum, it can be seen in the article of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014, that Russian President, Vladimir Putin said that he wanted to expand strategic partnership relations between Indonesia and Russia. His statement was followed by the Russian's delegations that visit Indonesia. The Russian's delegation wished to discuss major investment projects, particularly the construction of railway lines in Kalimantan as well as the construction of an aluminum plant.

d. In terms of agenda maritime

In the datum **(D:5/A:8/L:37)**, the effect of this speech can be seen in the artikel of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014, said that Russian's investor is also interested in the wishes of President Joko Widodo to build maritime shaft in the Asia Pacific region. Russian's investor assessed the economic cooperation that will encourage the expansion of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

e. In terms of improving electricity

In datum **(D:16/A:11/L:47)** provides for an increased of electricity, and then the effect in this datum can be seen in the article of voa islam "voice of al Islam", in 2014, the biggest project investment is from the electricity sector. In the sector of

power generation capacity of 6,080 (MW) in north Kalimantan, the investor will invest namely Shanghai Electric Power Co. Ltd. and China Power Investment Corporation with its local partners namely PT Kayan Hydro Energy. The project estimated will provide all the electricity in the island of Kalimantan and the process divided into five stages until 2024. The investment value amounted to \$ 17.8 billion.



## **B. Discussion**

In this research the writer had analyzed the speech delivered by President Jokowi who had appropriate context. According to Paltridge (2006:53) pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kinds of cooperative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. As well as carried out by the President Jokowi. He used English language in his speech in Beijing. Therefore, the audience can understand what he wanted to convey.

In this discussion, the writer identified the data which was taken from the speech by President Jokowi at APEC Forum by using Searle's theory as technique of data analysis. In Searle's theory in Rahardi (2005:35-36). There are three kinds of speech act, they are; locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. *locutionary* act is a speech act with words, phrases, and sentences, *illocutionary* act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function anyway, and *perlocutionary* act is a follow-growing influence (effect) to the hearer. In this study the writer only examined the 5 function of communication in the existing act illocutionary, they are; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The writer also examined the effects of an utterance that is a perlocutionary act.

### **1. Illocutionary act**

The writer found utterances that appear on the Jokowi's speech at APEC. Searle's theory in Rahardi (2005:35-36), says that illocutionary act is an act of doing

something with a purpose and a specific function anyway. Then Searle has classified the illocutionary speech acts in to five kinds of communicative function. They are; (1) assertives: the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed, (2) directives: namely the form of speech intended speakers to create the effect that the hearer takes action,(3) expressive: a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation, (4) commissives: namely, the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer, and (5) declarations: the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact.

#### **a. Assertives**

Assertive, the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed. Such as: stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.

In (D:1/A:1/L:4) until (D:9/A:13/L:66), this statement refers to stating. The reason why the writer stated this stating, because in this “*I was a businessman years ago (D:1/A:1/L:4)*” said that he was a businessman a year ago, the sentence as a truth which assertives sense that the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed.

In “*We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17, 000 islands. 17,000 islands (D:2/A:2/L:7)*” the reason why this datum was stating because Jokowi President’s speech expressed a number of population and the sea in Indonesia.

In this speech “*Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from*

*consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area (D: 3/A:3/L:10)”* it was stating because can be seen from the speech brought by President Jokowi. He said about the budget so great just to subsidies, therefore the Government wants to change it from consumptive activities to productive activities. In this datum, President Jokowi stated his desire to channel subsidy to farmers, small entrepreneurs in the village, and also distributed to health and education.

In *“Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure (D:4/A:4/L:16)”*. The reason that writer said this datum is assertives, because in the speech delivered by President Jokowi in APEC, he stated his plan in the speech that he wants to channel some subsidies to farmers, educations, infrastructure and health programs. It means that this assertives in action stating, because in this speech Prsdient Jokowi stated about channel some subsidies.

Then in *“Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to*



*build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient (D:5/A:8/L:37)*". The reason for the writer to said this is asserting in action stating because the speech is delivered by the President Jokowi stated that he wanted to reduce the cost of transportation among all od the island in indoensia.

In this *"For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java Island is \$6 per sack cement. But in Papua Island the price is \$150 per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same (D:6/A:9/L:43)"*. The writer identifies that this sentence is asserting in action stating because in this sentence President Jokowi stated about example cement prices between one island with another island and he also hoped that with sea toll can make the price of an item and have the same price in all the islands.

The same thing with *"I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared (D:7/A: 11/L:54)"* because when President Jokowi delivered his speech he also did not forget to share its experience in land acquisition. President Jokowi means when delivered it, he has included producing assertive in the act stating.

The reason writer said that in “*And now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago. Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process (D:8/A:12/L:62)*” are stating in terms of assertive, as in paragraphs 12 and line 62, President Jokowi said that Indonesia has a national one-stop service that can help the audience in licensing letter business in Indonesia.

Last in “*We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia (D:9/A:13/L:66)*” President Jokowi states that we (the people of Indonesia) are waiting for the audience to come and invest in Indonesia, either invest in the construction of railroads, expressways sea and the development of mass transportation.

#### **b. Directives**

Directives, namely the form of speech intended speakers to create the effect that the hearer takes action. Such as: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

In the illocutionary act in theory of Searle in Rahardi (2005: 36) divides the communications function on five and one of those directives, but in this study the writer did not find any directives, as in the speech delivered by the President Jokowi not created any remarks such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. While the content of the speech a lot more to offer in order to lead the audience to invest in planning President Jokowi to build Indonesia.

### c. Expressive

Expressives is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation. Such as: thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, Praising, and condoling.

In discussion, the writer identified in (D:10/A:1/L:3) and (D:11/A:13/L:67). As in the sense of expressives is functioning as something to express or show the psychological attitudes a person against a situation and it is included in “*I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation* (D:10/A:1/L: 3)” the President Jokowi thanked to the audience for having attended the meeting was a form expression grateful to President Jokowi upon arrival theirs (audience).

Then, in “*I would like to thank you for your listening (to) my presentation* (D:11/A:13/L:67)”, President Jokowi also did not forget to thank to all of those who had heard his speech (presentation). This is a form of expression that he is grateful to the audience who has listened in Apec, Beijing.

### d. Commisive

Commissives, namely, the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer. Such as: promising, vowing, and offering.

In the speech, President Jokowi presented offering for (D:12/A5/L:22) until (D:16/A:11/L:47) and promising for (D:17/A:12/L:53). In “*In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports* (D:12/A5/L:22)”, the writer identified as commisive in action

offering. The reason why writer said that because the speech delivered President Jokowi, he offered to the audience to invest in building had 24 seaports and deep seaports. Because understanding commissive itself that states a promise or offer. This datum in the form of President Jokowi offer something to the audience.

While in *“Tanjung Priok port in 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Java Island, in Sulawesi Island, in Maluku Island, also in Papua Island (D:13/A:6/L:25)”*. The President Jokowi also offered to the audience to invest in the improvement of TEUs a year, in order to build the port in several other islands such as the island of Sumatra, Sulawesi, Java, Maluku, and Kalimantan island.

The reason writer say that in *“And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Sulawesi Island and in Papua Island. This is your opportunity (D:14/A:7/L:30)”* This is commissives in the act offering, as President Jokowi offer to the audience who came to the meeting in Beijing to invest in the construction of railways in some islands in Indonesia and one of the islands is the island of Sulawesi.

Then, in this *“Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya.*

*So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited (D:15/A:8/L:33)*” President Jokowi offered to the audience to take advantage of the opportunity that is given by President Jokowi to the audience to invest in the development of mass transportation that was planned to be built in some major cities in Indonesia.

President Jokowi also offered increased power in *“Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project, because we need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones (D:16/A:11/L: 47)”* because he wanted to build some projects that require an adequate flow of electricity as well as industrial development zones and other developments.

The last in *“I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem (D:17/A:12/L:53)”*, the President Jokowi identify commissive in action promised, as President Jokowi stated that he would encourage the ministers, governors, and the mayor to resolve the issue of business license in Indonesia.

#### **e. Declaration**

Declaration is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact. Such as: resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing.

In the speech delivered by President Jokowi at Apec, Beijing, the writer did not find any utterances of the declaration. While the content contained in the speech

was more suggestive President Jokowi of planning in Indonesia, and the possibility of site planning fact was realized or not it can not be predicted.

From the discussion, the writer concluded that illocutionary acts in function of communications, the speech of President Jokowi, assertives of stating was mostly used because in this speech represents the fact that described carefully, completely, and clearly.

## 2. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary acts have the effects of utterance and action. It can be represented as an illocutionary act of speaker and listener. The writer identified perlocutionary acts of utterances. These are several effects of the illocutionary act. It is defined by the listener's reaction from the speaker's illocutionary act. When someone created the illocutionary act with a purpose, it means that President Jokowi wants his illocutionary have an effort to the listener.

The main poin in all of the data that are found in the speech of President Jokowi is that he wanted the investors to come and invest in Indonesia. From 17 data, the writer found some effects or responses from the audience, and the effect 5 were divided into several parts.

The first is fields subsidy in the datum (D:3/A:3/L:10) and (D:4/A:4/ L:16), then the effect or the response of the audience can be seen in the article of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014 which provide that United Statesand China investor take advantage of opportunities provided by President Jokowi which on the channel of subsidies from consumption actives to productive actives. Therefore, some of the

subsidies can be distributed in a variety of programs, such as health programs, educational programs, and infrastructure programs. As it has been known that the perlocutionary act is the effect or action arising after listening a speech or the utterance.

The second, the construction of 24 seaports and deep seaports, effects or responses from the datum (D:12/A5/L:22) can be seen from the article of voa islam "voice of al Islam", 2014 and the article Sustaining Partnership was of written by Pradhana in 2015:7, which proves that the Chinese investors take action after hearing a speech of President Jokowi by investing in Indonesia. Then, responses were China that come to invest in the construction of the shipyard. Where the shipyards, the construction of 24 ports will be realized and the vessels can operate in 24 ports that will be built.

The third, the effects or responses of the audience, in the construction of railway tracks. From datum (D:14/A:7/L:30) is attested by the articles of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014 stating the participation of Russian businessmen concerning the investment of railway track with Indonesia. President Jokowi wanted to invest in the construction of railway track in Kalimantan. It defines that the Russian response/action after hearing President Jokowi's speech in APEC, Beijing.

The fourth is maritime agenda, perlocutionary act is in datum (D:5/A:8/L:37) can be seen in the article of Suara Merdeka Cetak in 2014, where the datum described the desire of President Jokowi to build sea toll as maritime transport system, so that the price of goods more efficient, later in the article of Suara Merdeka

Cetak in 2014 can be shown responses or actions of Russian businessmen who are interested in the development of maritime shaft, after hearing the speech that is delivered by President Jokowi.

The last is electricity sector, the datum (D:16/A:11/L:47) described the President Jokowi plans to build the industry and projects in Indonesia, for the realization of the plan, Indoneisa require increased megavolt electricity. The effect of the speech can be seen in the article of voa islam "voice of al Islam" in 2014, which showed that there are Shanghai Electric Power Co. Ltd. and China Power Investment Corporation are interested in the electricity sector. This may indicate that there are effects that arise after President jokowi made speech at APEC, Beijing.

From the discussion above, the writer concluded that the perlocutionary act in this speech has the effect or response from the audience that can be viewed from various articles. This showed that there are actions taken by the audience after hearing a speech delivered by President Jokowi in APEC, Beijing.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter extends the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings and the discussions of the analysis.

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what elaborated before. So, the conclusion of this research is;

Based on the problem statements in this research, the writer just focused on analyzing speech act in kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act contained in the speech of President Jokowi. As the first of problem statement in this research; What are the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act used by President Joko Widodo?. Then, the writer found the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act, they were: 9 assertives (stating), 0 directives (the writer did not find any directives in speech of President Jokowi), 2 expressives (thanking), and 6 commissives (offering and promising) and 0 declarations (declarations was not found in this study). Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that assertives of stating and commissives of an offering is mostly used by the president's speech.

As the second of problem statement in this research; What are the effect contained in the speech by President Joko Widodo?. Then, the effect of perlocutionary act, the writer found 5 sectors effect or response from the audience, among other sectors; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railway track, maritime

agenda and the last electricity. Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that the perlocutionary act in this speech has the effect or response from the audience after hearing a speech by President Jokowi in APEC, Beijing 2014.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions before, the writer would like to give a suggestions as follows;

1. For the further researchers, the writer suggested learning more about types of speech act especially illocutionary act and effect of the perlocutionary act, because in this study the writer did not find utterance directives and declarations, so the researcher can investigate it on various objects.
2. For the researchers who are interested in discourse analysis of the linguistic study, not only speech but also the other media as an object such as conversations, movie, a newspaper can also be the object of the other discourse analysis of the linguistic study.
3. Based on this study, the writer hopes to the reader or other researchers that this study will be useful for future improvement of discourse analysis, basically the category of an illocutionary act and perlocutionary act theory used in the speech, especially in Adab and Humanities faculty, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar.

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# APPENDIXES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
ALAUDDIN  
M A K A S S A R

## 1. President Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit

Posted: November 10, 2014, in Beijing, China.

Duration: 13 minutes 30 seconds.

Assalamualaikum WarahmatullahiWabarakatu.

“Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and CEOs, good morning. First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know *I was a businessman years ago* (D:1/A:1/L:4). So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.

**The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17, 000 islands. 17,000 islands** (D:2/A:2/L:7).

**Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area** (D:3/A: 3/L:10).

**Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure** (D:4/A:4/L:16).

**In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports** (D:12/A:5/L:22).

**The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Java Island, in Sulawesi Island, in Maluku Island, also in Papua Island** (D:13/A:6/L:25).

**And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera Island, in Kalimantan Island, in Sulawesi Island and also in Papua Island. This is your opportunity** (D:14/A:7/L:30).

**Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and**

*we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya. So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited (D:15/A:8/L:33).*

*Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient (D:5/A:8/L:37).*

*For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java Island is \$6 per sack cement. But in Papua Island the price is \$150 per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same (D:6/A:9/L:43).*

*Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project, because we need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones (D:16/A:11/L:47).*

*Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem (D: 17 / A: 12 / L: 53). I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared (D: 7 / A: 11 / L: 54).*

*And now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago. Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process (D: 8 / A: 12 / L: 62).*

*Finally, again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your listening (to) my presentation (D: 11 / A: 13 / L: 67). We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia (D: 9 / A: 13 / L: 66).*

*Thank you. Thank you. Good morning”.*



## 2. The Effect of Speech by President Joko Widodo In Newspapers

### AS Investasi 61 Miliar Dolar Tambahan dalam Lima Tahun

*Posted* : November 14, 2014. 3:12 WIB  
*Newspapers code* : (J10,dtc,ant-90)  
*From article* : SuaraMerdekaCetak. Taken From  
<http://berita.suaramerdeka.com/smcetak/as-investasi-61-miliar-dolar/>

JAKARTA – Pidato Presiden Joko Widodo dalam forum Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi (KTT) Kerja Sama Ekonomi Asia atau Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) di Beijing berhasil menarik para pengusaha dunia.

***Amerika Serikat (AS) melalui AmCham Indonesia (Kamar Dagang AS-Indonesia) menyatakan siap mendanai kebutuhan proyek infrastruktur yang akan dibangun di Indonesia. Dalam lima tahun mendatang diperkirakan ada tambahan investasi baru sebesar 61 miliar dari perusahaan-perusahaan AS. Demikian dengan Tiongkok sudah menyiapkan 27,4 miliar dolar AS untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia.*** (D:3/A:3/L:10) and (D:4/A:4/ L:16)

Menteri Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman Indroyono Soesilo mengaku senang dengan rencana tersebut.

Dengan demikian, untuk mendorong pembangunan infrastruktur dalam lima tahun ke depan menjadi lebih mudah. "Sangat senang. Sekarang investor sudah datang, tinggal para stakeholder yang bekerja," ujarnya, Kamis (13/11).

Para pelaku bisnis AS menyatakan komitmen mereka membantu Indonesia mencapai ambisi pertumbuhan ekonomi tujuh persen dengan meningkatkan kerja sama ekonomi. "Pidato yang sangat luar biasa di Beijing, kemarin. Kami investor Amerika Serikat jadi sangat bersemangat untuk bekerja dengan beliau dan bersedia membantu rencana mewujudkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia," ujar Myron Brilliant, Wakil Presiden Senior Urusan Internasional Kamar Dagang AS.

Managing Director AmCham Andrew White menyatakan, tambahan suntikan investasi 61 miliar dolar AS dari perusahaan perusahaan AS akan datang sepanjang iklim investasi di Indonesia cukup kondusif dalam lima tahun. "Kami melihat adanya tanda-tanda positif dari pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo serta semangat baru untuk menjalin kerja sama dari para investor AS," ujar White.

#### Infrastruktur

Sementara Menteri Keuangan Bambang PS Brodjonegoro mengaku mendapat respons dari para investor. Dia melakukan sambungan langsung dengan para investor di Amerika Serikat (AS). Sambungan langsung yang dilakukan Rabu (12/11) malam ini merupakan yang kedua kalinya setelah dilakukan dua pekan lalu.

Menkeu menyatakan banyak investor menanyakan paparan yang disampaikan Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) pada pertemuan di CEO forum APEC di Beijing,



Tiongkok. Terutama untuk program kebijakan lima tahun ke depan dalam pembangunan infrastruktur. Namun, pembicaraan tidak sampai membahas proyek investasi.

“Mereka menanyakan sejauh mana persiapan kita menghadapi apa yang disampaikan Bapak Presiden. Semua memperhatikan apa yang disampaikan Presiden,” ungkapnya di Jakarta, Kamis (13/11).

Namun, para investor tidak terlalu spesifik menanyakan proyek-proyek yang akan dilakukan pemerintah. “Tidak sampai pada detail proyeknya ke saya. Lebih kepada strategic financing-nya,” tambahnya.

Sementara untuk Tiongkok, diungkapkan Ketua Pelaksana Indonesia-China Trade Investment Economic Forum, Didie Suwondho memastikan, pemerintah Indonesia mengantongi komitmen investasi sebesar 27,4 miliar dolar AS. Nilai investasi itu, kata dia, merupakan hasil gerilya Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (Kadin) yang menawarkan proyek investasi kepada pengusaha-pengusaha Tiongkok selama KTT APEC di Beijing berlangsung.

Setidaknya ada 12 proyek pertambangan, energi, dan infrastruktur yang sudah berhasil ditemukan sumber pendanaannya oleh pemerintah. Dari proyek-proyek tersebut, tiga proyek yang paling besar nilai investasinya adalah, proyek pembangkit listrik 6.080 MW di Sungai Tayang, Tandjung Selor, Berau, Kalimantan Utara. Nilai investasinya 17,8 miliar dolar AS. Calon investornya Shanghai Electric Power Co.Ltd dan China Power Investment Corporation. Pembangkit listrik tersebut diproyeksi dapat menyediakan seluruh kebutuhan listrik Pulau Kalimantan dan pengerjaannya dibagi menjadi lima tahap sampai 2024.

Selanjutnya papar Didie, proyek galangan kapal dengan kapasitas produksi 500 unit kapal ukuran 3.500-5.000 DWT dalam lima tahun. Nilai investasi 5,15 miliar dolar AS. Calon investornya Shen Zhen Tian He Wei Hang Investment Co.Ltd. Pembangunan kawasan industri seluas 1.300 hektare di Sulawesi Tenggara, nilai investasi 1,5 miliar dolar AS. Calon investor Fujian Tian Mao Property Group. Mereka akan membangun kawasan industri di Konawe Utara dan Kolaka Utara yang terletak di Sulawesi Tenggara. Kawasan tersebut memiliki pembangkit listrik berkapasitas 2×150 MW untuk memenuhi kebutuhan 10 smelter nikel dan dilengkapi pelabuhan berkapasitas bongkar muat 50 ribu metrik ton.

Proyek lain yang juga ditandatangani komitmen investasinya antara lain jalur elevated kereta cepat Jakarta-Surabaya sepanjang 800 kilometer; smelter tembaga di Gresik, Jawa Timur; pabrik pengolahan gula di Mojokerto, Jawa Timur; serta smelter nikel pig iron di Konawe, Sulawesi Tenggara.

Pemerintah, lanjut Menkeu, dihadapan investor mengakui untuk membangun infrastruktur memang dibutuhkan anggaran yang besar. Sebagian anggaran akan dioptimalkan dari APBN pada setiap tahunnya.

## **Jokowi Effect Mulai Terasa Indonesia Idola Investasi: Daya Saing Nasional Diperkuat**

*Posted* : November 13, 2014. 04:39 WIB  
*Newspapers Code* : (K32,F4,ant,dtc,rtr,sep – 38,61)  
*From article* : Suara Merdeka Cetak. Taken From  
<http://berita.suaramerdeka.com/smcetak/jokowi-effect-mulai-terasa/>

JAKARTA – Dampak kehadiran Presiden Joko Widodo di ajang KTT APEC di Beijing, Tiongkok dan KTT ASEAN di Myanmar mulai terasa. Indonesia kembali menjadi idola investasi.

Menurut Woori Korindo Securities, penguatan IHSG selain merespons positif laju bursa saham AS dan Eropa, kemungkinan terkait dengan Presiden Jokowi yang fasih berbahasa Inggris di hadapan ratusan delegasi APEC untuk memaparkan potensi investasi di Indonesia.

Sehari setelah pidato Jokowi di ajang KTT APEC yang menuai pujian dari banyak CEO negara peserta, investor asing kembali berdatangan dan memburu saham-saham potensial di Indonesia.

Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) berhasil mempertahankan momentum penguatan sampai penutupan perdagangan. Membuka perdagangan Rabu pagi (11/11), IHSG menguat 14,957 poin (0,30%) ke level 5.047,241. Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) sampai penutupan perdagangan, menguat 16 poin berkat aksi beli investor asing.

Hasil pertemuan Jokowi di tingkat internasional tersebut memberi sentimen positif bagi investor. Bahkan, negara-negara besar, seperti Tiongkok, Rusia, dan Amerika Serikat menyatakan siap menanamkan investasinya dalam proyek-proyek besar di Tanah Air.

Ketertarikan Tiongkok itu diwujudkan lewat penandatanganan nota kesepahaman dengan PT Resteel Industry Indonesia dalam salah satu rangkaian KTT APEC, "Indonesia-China Trade Investment and Economic Forum di Beijing".

"Tiongkok sangat antusias dengan proyek yang diperebutkan banyak negara ini," kata Ketua Komite Penyelenggara Indonesia-China Trade Investment and Economic Forum Didi Suwondo.

Tiongkok sudah menanda tangani kesepahaman untuk memulai proses kajian serta studi kelayakan yang diperkirakan akan memakan waktu empat hingga lima tahun ke depan, sebelum memulai pembangunan.

Sementara itu, dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan Jokowi di Forum Kerja Sama Ekonomi Asia Pasifik (APEC) di Beijing, Presiden Rusia Vladimir Putin menyatakan ingin memperluas hubungan kemitraan strategis antara Indonesia dan Rusia.

***Pernyataan Putin itu ditindak lanjuti kunjungan delegasi Rusia ke Indonesia. Delegasi Rusia membahas keinginan investasi sejumlah proyek besar,***

***khususnya pembangunan jalur kereta api di Kalimantan serta pembangunan pabrik aluminium. (D:14/A:7/L:30)***

”Kami juga merencanakan kerjasama di bidang teknologi canggih, seperti kesempatan meningkatkan sistem teknologi satelit rusia di Indonesia dan mengikut sertaan Rusia dalam pembangunan pembangkit listrik tenaga nuklir,” kata Ketua Dewan Federasi Majelis Federal Federasi Rusia Valentina Matvienko kepada pers di Kantor Wapres Jakarta.

Hal tersebut disampaikannya setelah melakukan kunjungan kehormatan kepada Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla. Dalam pertemuan, dia membahas peningkatan kerjasama perekonomian antardua negara. Untuk sektor perdagangan bisa mencapai lima miliar dollar AS.

***Rusia, menurutnya, juga tertarik dengan keinginan Presiden Joko Widodo untuk membangun poros maritim di kawasan Asia Pasifik. Matvienko menilai kerja sama ekonomi tersebut akan mendorong perluasan kerja sama di kawasan Asia Pasifik, mengingat Rusia dan Indonesia adalah bagian dari kawasan ini. (D:5/A:8/ L:37)***

”Agar prakarsa ini bisa berhasil maka Rusia siap saja membantu Indonesia pada bidang perdagangan, investasi, dan maritim,” katanya. Selain membahas upaya kerjasama perdagangan dan investasi, katanya, Rusia juga mengajak Indonesia melakukan kerjasama penanggulangan terorisme internasional.

Hal senada juga dilontarkan Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Barack Obama. Amerika, menurut Obama, ingin menjadi mitra dalam proses pembaharuan yang diusung pemerintahan Jokowi.

”Saya tahu bahwa Presiden Joko Widodo memiliki agenda dan berambisi tentang pembaharuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat Indonesia. Amerika Serikat ingin menjadi mitra dalam proses pembaharuan ini,” kata Obama.

## **Dengan Open Policy Jokowi Mengantongi Triliunan Dollar Dari Investor Asing**

*Posted* : November 17, 2014. 07:33 WIB

*Newspaper Code* : Dimas/dbs/voa-islam.com

*From article* : VOAISLAM Voice of Al Islam/ Voice of The Truth. Taken From <http://www.voaislam.com/read/indonesiana/2014/11/17/33919/dengan-open-policy-jokowi-mengantongi-triliunan-dollar-dari-investor-asing/#sthash.gADAqwX3.dpbs>

BEIJING (voa-islam.com) - Kebijakan 'Open policy' Jokowi di pertemuan APEC di Beijing, ratusan CEO dari perusahaan multilateral raksasa global, di mana puluhan investor asing, yang tergabung dalam 20-20 Investment Association, menyiapkan modal hingga US\$ 8 triliun untuk mendukung pengembangan proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

"Kekuatan dananya US\$ 8 triliun. Sudah dihitung," kata Jokowi usai menjamu para investor dari 20-20 Investment Association di Istana Negara.

Menurut Jokowi, Indonesia sedang membutuhkan dana segar untuk mendukung pendanaan proyek-proyek infrastruktur, seperti jalan tol, pelabuhan, listrik, dan kereta api di luar Jawa. Namun, akibat postur Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) yang terbatas, maka dibutuhkan peran serta swasta melalui investasi.

"Kalau ditunda-tunda infrastruktur, semakin ditunda akan semakin mahal. Semakin naik harganya. Kita libatkan investor asing masuk ke bidang-bidang itu. Bidang lain nanti dulu," tuturnya.

Presiden menjelaskan kerjasama pengembangan infrastruktur nasional nantinya akan dilakukan secara korporasi atau *business to business*. "Itu bisa BUMN sana dengan BUMN sini. Bisa swasta sana dengan BUMN sini, bisa swasta sana dengan swasta sini," katanya.

Jokowi berharap komitmen investasi 20-20 Investment Association di bidang infrastruktur bisa segera terealisasi, sehingga menciptakan lapangan kerja baru yang lebih besar. Untuk itu, para investor asing tersebut akan berkeliling Jakarta, Yogyakarta, dan Bali untuk meninjau lokasi investasi secara langsung selama seminggu penuh.

"Ya kan dilihat dulu dong suasana yang ada di lokasi-lokasi itu. Lokasi untuk sea port di mana, deep sea port di mana, railway track di mana," ucap Jokowi.

Sementara itu, pemerintah Indonesia mengantongi komitmen investasi sebesar US\$ 27,4 miliar dari Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (Kadin) yang menawarkan proyek investasi kepada pengusaha-pengusaha Tiongkok selama KTT APEC di Beijing berlangsung.

Setidaknya ada 12 proyek pertambangan, energi, dan infrastruktur yang sudah berhasil ditemukan sumber pendanaannya oleh pemerintah. Dari 12 proyek tersebut, tiga proyek yang paling besar nilai investasinya adalah:

**Investasi** : US\$ 17,8 miliar.

<b>Proyek</b>	<b>:Pembangkit listrik berkapasitas 6.080 megawatt (MW) di Sungai Tayang, Tandjung Selor, Kabupaten Berau, Provinsi Kalimantan Utara.</b>
<b>Calon investor</b>	<b>:Shanghai Electric Power Co. Ltd dan China Power InvestmentCorporation.</b>
<b>Mitra lokal</b>	<b>: PT Kayan Hydro Energy.</b>
<b>Deskripsi</b>	<b>:Pembangkit tersebut diproyeksi dapat menyediakan seluruh kebutuhan listrik Pulau Kalimantan dan pengerjaannya dibagi menjadi lima tahap sampai 2024. (D:16/A:11/L:47)</b>
<b>Investasi</b>	<b>:US\$ 5,15 miliar.</b>
<b>Proyek</b>	<b>:Galangan kapal dengan kapasitas produksi 500 unit kapal ukuran 3.500-5.000 DWT dalam lima tahun.</b>
<b>Calon investor</b>	<b>: Shen Zhen Tian He Wei Hang Investment Co. Ltd.</b>
<b>Mitra lokal</b>	<b>: PT Zadasa, bagian dari grup PT Indosmelt</b>
<b>Deskripsi</b>	<b>:Galangan kapal yang mampu memproduksi kapal kargo, kontainer, LNG, bulk semen, dan sebagainya. (D:12/A5/L:22)</b>
<b>Investasi</b>	<b>: US\$ 1,5 miliar.</b>
<b>Proyek</b>	<b>: Kawasan Industri seluas 1.300 hektare di Sulawesi Tenggara.</b>
<b>Calon investor</b>	<b>: Fujian Tian Mao Property Group</b>
<b>Mitra lokal</b>	<b>: PT Global Sukses Grup</b>
<b>Deskripsi</b>	<b>:Perusahaan patungan PT Cahaya Sukses International akan membangun kawasan industri di Konawe Utara dan Kolaka Utara yang terletak di Sulawesi Tenggara. Kawasan tersebut memiliki pembangkit listrik berkapasitas 2x150 MW untuk memenuhi kebutuhan 10 smelter nikel dan dilengkapi pelabuhan berkapasitas bongkar muat 50 ribu metrik ton.</b>

Proyek lain yang juga ditandatangani komitmen investasinya antara lain jalur elevated kereta cepat Jakarta-Surabaya sepanjang 800 kilometer; smelter tembaga di Gresik, Jawa Timur; pabrik pengolahan gula di Mojokerto, Jawa Timur; serta smelter nikel pig iron di Konawe, Sulawesi Tenggara.

Didie Suwondho, Ketua Pelaksana Indonesia-China Trade Investment Economic Forum memastikan kesepakatan ini dibuat pada acara forum bisnis yang diinisiasi Kadin bersama pengusaha Tiongkok selama KTT APEC berlangsung.

"Investor senang terutama setelah Pak Joko Widodo mengatakan ingin memudahkan regulasi dan birokrasi. Nilai investasinya yang sangat besar, kami yakin akan mampu menggerakkan ekonomi Indonesia setelah selesai nanti," kata Didie di kantor Kadin.

Selanjutnya, dalam forum US-Indonesia Investment Summit yang digelar di Hotel Mandarin Oriental Jakarta hari ini, Rabu (12/11), para pelaku bisnis Amerika

Serikat menyatakan komitmen mereka membantu Indonesia mencapai ambisi pertumbuhan ekonomi tujuh persen dengan meningkatkan kerjasama ekonomi.

"Pidato yang sangat luar biasa di Beijing kemarin. Kami investor Amerika Serikat jadi sangat bersemangat untuk bekerja dengan beliau dan bersedia membantu rencana mewujudkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia," ujar Myron Brilliant, Wakil Presiden Senior Urusan Internasional Kamar Dagang Amerika Serikat.

Managing Director AmCham Andrew White menyatakan jika iklim investasi Indonesia cukup kondusif maka dalam lima tahun mendatang diperkirakan akan ada tambahan investasi baru sebesar US\$ 61 miliar dari perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika Serikat. "Kami melihat adanya tanda-tanda positif dari Pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo serta semangat baru untuk menjalin kerja sama dari para investor Amerika Serikat," ujar White.





## CURICULUM VITAE

Try Fahmi Umar was born in Pinrang, South Sulawesi, on December 09<sup>th</sup>, 1993. She is the third child of Umar and Hj. Deceng. She has 4 sisters. Reading novels and watching movie are her hobbies. She began her school at elementary school SDN 03 Pinrang and graduated in 2006. In the same year, she continued her study in Junior High School in Al Maza'akhirah Baramuli Pinrang and graduated in 2009. Then she continued her study in Senior High School in Al Maza'akhirah Baramuli Pinrang. Having finishing her study at school, she enrolled at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in 2012 and took English and Literature Departement (BSI) of Adab and Humanities Faculty.

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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN  
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
NOMOR : 035 TAHUN 2016**

*Tentang*

**PEMBIMBING / PEMBANTU PEMBIMBING PENELITIAN  
DAN PENYUSUNAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :**

- Membaca** : Surat permohonan Mahasiswa Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin :  
Nama : **TRI FAHMI UMAR** NIM : 40300112060  
Tanggal : 14 Desember 2015 untuk mendapatkan pembimbing Skripsi dengan Judul:
- “ THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SPEECH ACT OF PRESIDENT SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO AND PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO IN SPEECH ( ENGLISH) “**
- Menimbang** : 1. Bahwa untuk membantu penelitian dan penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut dipandang perlu untuk menetapkan pembimbing.  
2. Bahwa mereka yang ditetapkan dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk melaksanakan tugas sebagai pembimbing penelitian dan penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut di atas.
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;  
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;  
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;  
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;  
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;  
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;  
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Tahun 2015.



### **MEMUTUSKAN**

- Menetapkan :
- Pertama : Mengangkat / menunjuk Saudara :  
1. **Serliah Nur, S.Pd,M.Hum.,M.Ed.**  
2. **Muh. Taufik , S.S.,M.Hum.**
- Kedua : Tugas Dosen Pembimbing adalah memberi bimbingan dalam segi-segi metodologi dan teknik penulisan sampai selesai dan Mahasiswa tersebut lulus Ujian.
- Ketiga : Biaya pembimbing/pembantu Skripsi dibebankan kepada Anggaran Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin sesuai persetujuan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar.
- Keempat : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dan apabila ternyata di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata  
Pada Tanggal 11 Januari 2016

Dekan,

  
**Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.**  
**NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003**

Tembusan :

1. *Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar (sebagai laporan);*
2. *Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.*

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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN**  
**DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**  
**NOMOR : 478 TAHUN 2016**  
**TENTANG**  
**PANITIA DAN PELAKSANAAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :**

Membaca : Surat permohonan Saudara : Tri Fahmi Umar  
Mahasiswa Jurusan / Nim : BSI / 40300112060  
Fak. Adab UIN Alauddin Tanggal : 11 Mei 2016  
Perihal : Permohonan seminar proposal yang berjudul :

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SPEECH ACT OF PRESIDENT SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO AND PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO IN SPEECH ( ENGLISH )**

Menimbang : a. Bahwa Saudara yang tersebut namanya di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan untuk melaksanakan ujian proposal.  
b. Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut dipandang perlu membentuk panitia.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistim Pendidikan Nasional;  
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;  
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;  
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;  
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;  
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munagasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;  
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Makassar Tahun 2015.  
8. Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar No. 028 Tahun 2011 tentang Mekanisme Penyelesaian Skripsi.

**MEMUTUSKAN**

Menetapkan : 1. Membentuk Panitia ujian proposal Saudara tersebut di atas dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.  
2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan seminar proposal dan memberi laporan kepada fakultas.  
3. Ujian proposal dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : Kamis, 02 Juni 2016, Jam 13.00 – 15.00 WITA, Ruang Senat.  
4. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata  
Pada Tanggal 11 Mei 2016  
Dekan  
  
Dr. H. Barsmannor, M.Ag.  
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

**LAMPIRAN :**        **SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA**  
                         **UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**  
**TANGGAL        : 27 Mei 2016**  
**NOMOR           : 478 TAHUN 2016**

**TENTANG**

**PANITIA DAN PELAKSANAAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL**  
**FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

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Ketua	: Dr. Abd. Muin., M.hum.
Sekretaris/Moderator	: Faidah Yusuf, S.S.,M.Pd. .
Munaqisy I	: Syahruni Junaid, S.S., M. Pd.
Munaqisy II	: Nasrum Marjuni, S.Pd.,M.A.
Konsultan I	: Serliah Nur . S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed.
Konsultan II	: Muhammad Taufik. S.S.,M.Pd.
Pelaksana	: Ilan Asrian. SE.,M.A.

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Samata, 27 Mei 2016  
  
  
**Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.**  
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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN**  
**DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**  
**Nomor : 500 Tahun 2016**

**Tentang**

**PANITIA PELAKSANA UJIAN KOMPREHENSIF FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :**

- Membaca : Surat permohonan Ujian Komprehensif Saudara : TRI FAHMI UMAR
- Menimbang : Bahwa untuk pelaksanaan dan kelancaran ujian komprehensif perlu dibentuk panitia ujian.
- Mengingat :
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
  2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
  3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
  4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
  5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin Makassar;
  6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin.
  7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Makassar Tahun 2015.

**MEMUTUSKAN**

- Menetapkan :
1. Membentuk Panitia Pelaksana Ujian Komprehensif Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini;
  2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan ujian komprehensif bagi Saudara yang namanya tersebut di atas;
  3. Biaya pelaksanaan ujian dibebankan kepada anggaran Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin;
  4. Panitia dianggap bubar setelah menyelesaikan tugasnya;
  5. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata  
pada Tanggal 03 Juni 2016  
Dekan,  
  
Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag.  
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003





LAMPIRAN : SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA  
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
TANGGAL : 03 JULI 2016  
NOMOR : 500 TAHUN 2016

**TENTANG**

**KOMPOSISI / PERSONALIA  
PANITIA PELAKSANA UJIAN KOMPREHENSIF FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA  
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

Nama : TRI FAHMI UMAR

NIM : 40300112060

Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

No.	Hari/Tgl.	Mata Ujian	Tim Penguji
1.	Jumat 29 Januari 2016	Dirasah Islamiyah	Ketua : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd. Sekretaris : Drs. Nasruddin, MM. Penguji : Dr. Hj. Guistia Tahir, M.Ag. Pelaksana : Ali Akbar
2.	Jumat 29 Januari 2016	English Proficiency	Ketua : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd. Sekretaris : Drs. Nasruddin, MM. Penguji : Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M. Pd., M. Ed., Ph. D. Pelaksana : Ali Akbar
3.	Jumat 29 Januari 2016	Linguistics	Ketua : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd. Sekretaris : Drs. Nasruddin, MM. Penguji : Dr. Abd. Muin, M.Hum. Pelaksana : Ali Akbar

Samata, 06 Juni 2016

  
Dekan,  
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

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SURAT KEPUTUSAN  
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
NOMOR : 1114 TAHUN 2016  
TENTANG

PANITIA PELAKSANAAN UJIAN SKRIPSI / MUNAQASYAH FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

Membaca : Surat permohonan Saudara : **TRI FAHMI UMAR**  
Mahasiswa Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris / 40300112060  
Fak. Adab UIN Alauddin Tanggal : 12 November 2016  
Untuk memenuhi Ujian Skripsi yang berjudul :

**THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO IN APEC FORUM**

Menimbang : a. Bahwa Saudara yang tersebut namanya di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah.  
b. Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut dipandang perlu membentuk panitia.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;  
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;  
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;  
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;  
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;  
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;  
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Tahun 2015.

**MEMUTUSKAN**

Menetapkan : 1. Membentuk Panitia Pelaksana Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah Saudara tersebut di atas dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.  
2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan ujian-ujian Skripsi sampai selesai dan memberi laporan kepada fakultas.  
3. Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Jumat, 25 November 2016, Pukul 08.30 s.d 10.30 Wita, Ruang Jurusan.**  
4. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata

Pada Tanggal 21 November 2016

Dekan,

Kuasa Dekan Nomor AL1/KP.07.6/2981/2016

Tanggal : 18 November 2016



Dr. Abd. Rahman. R., M.Ag.  
NIP. 19601231 199102 1 012

LAMPIRAN : SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB & HUMANIORA  
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
TANGGAL : 21 November 2016  
NOMOR : 1114 TAHUN 2016

**TENTANG**

**KOMPOSISI PERSONALIA PANITIA PELAKSANAAN UJIAN SKRIPSI / MUNAQASYAH  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

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Ketua : Dr. Abd. Muin., M.Hum.  
Sekretaris : Rabiatul Adawiyah. S.Pd., M.Hum.  
Munaqisy I : Syahrani Junaid. S.S., M.Pd.  
Munaqisy II : Nasrum Marjuni. S.Pd., M.A.  
Konsultan I : Serlih Nur. S.Pd, M.Hum.,M.Ed.  
Konsultan II : Muhammad Taufiq. S.S., M.Hum.  
Pelaksana : Muh. Ihsan Pawelloi, S.Ag.

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Samata, 21 November 2016

**Dekan,**  
Kuasa Dekan Nomor AL.1/KP.07.6/2981/2016  
Tanggal : 18 November 2016  
  
**Dr. Abd. Rahman. R., M.Ag.**  
NIP. 19601231 199102 1 012